

The Daily Gazetteer.

SATURDAY, MAY 28 1737.

No. 600.



PAPERS upon Publick Liberty, as it is a Subject interesting to all Men, deserve to be read by all, when they are written with good Sense and Impartiality. But when Liberty is cried up, only, or principally, out of Spite to particular Men, and to kindle the Rage of the Publick against them, as if they were combined to pull it down, when there is no such Proof or Appearance, and when they have no desperate Guilt or Designs, which can portend any Harm at all to Liberty; that Faireable World is abused, and its Meaning altogether perverted: And Papers of this Turn deserve as little Notice, or rather as much Resentment, as a Sermon upon any particular Vice, preached in such a Stile, and with such Innuendoes and Applications, as if the whole Congregation, or many of them, were guilty of it, though they were ever so innocent.

I HAVE heard of a Clergyman who preached for three Years constantly against Quakers, not that he had any Quakers in his Parish or Neighbourhood; but only because he had a Law-Suit with one of that Sect in a remote County, where he had another Living. For Thirty Years before the Law-Suit commenced, his Congregation had never heard of the Malignity and Terrors of Quakerism; but from the Moment a Quaker refused to pay him Tithe, Quakers grew Enemies to Christianity.

I HAVE known a Man, who, tho' he had possessed an Employment for many Years, without then seeing any Danger to Liberty from that Employment, yet, from the Time he lost it, talk as if no Man that had one, could be a Friend to his Country. After I had heard him an hundred Times maintain the Consistency of a Post with Patriotism, I have heard him as often assert that no Man who had a Place could be a Patriot. I am likewise apt to think that at both Times, and in both Assertions, he believed himself. For when Men argue from Passion, and from different Passions; or from Reason one Day, and from Passion the next, they must contradict themselves, and yet may be in earnest. I therefore do not wonder at such Men, thus hurried and master'd by their Passions, for changing their Stile, and the Objects of their Aversion and Affections, as their Passions and Interest change (for Passion and Interest, generally, change together.) But I cannot help wondering at others, who suffer nothing from the Change, for being heated and growing outrageous, merely because a few Men are disengaged.

As for those who for a Course of Years concurr'd in every Measure with the Administration, whilst they had a Share in it, and afterwards continually opposed all Measures, even the very same Measures, when they had no longer a Share in it: Is it not reasonable to conclude, That whatever Rule they may follow, or have followed, in their Conduct, their Conduct is by no Means such, as ought to induce other to admire or follow it or them.

It were greatly to be wished, that all deserving Men were employed, if not equally to their Hopes, yet, at least, equally to their Merits. But as this is impossible, there will be at all Times, and under all Administrations, Numbers of Men unpreferred who deserve to be preferred: Such Men will be always apt to be uneasy and complaining; and without considering that, from the Nature of Things, there must be eternally many in their Circumstances, even where no Industry or Arts are used to keep them there, they will still be blaming those who are where they would be. Nor will a Man, who aims at a Place, think too favourably of one who is already in it; but, perhaps, be likely enough to find superior Virtue and Sufficiency in himself.

Thus the Enmity and Discontents begin, and thus they are carried on, with loud Complaints, and Appeals to the People. For, as such Emulation never owns its real Griefs and Aims, it forthwith and constantly covers itself under Zeal for Liberty and the Publick: Names which, even when they are most abused, never fail to captivate the Crowd. Whoever sounds these Names most loudly, is judged to have most Publick Spirit: And as any Man may do so, let his Principles, his Morals, or his Meaning, be

ever so bad, a very bad Man may pass, and has often passed, for a very good Patriot.

MOST of those who have established Publick Slavery, have done it under the Pretence and Banners of Liberty. Who courted the Populace more than *Pisistratus* and *Cesar*? Who was a greater Commonwealth-man than *Oliver Cromwell*?

WHOEVER would aspire to *Tyranny* must cry *Liberty*: Nor is there, at this Day, a more effectual Way of serving the Cause of the Pretender, than by frightening People with the Danger of their Liberty from the present Government; though there cannot, possibly, be greater Antipathy between any two Things upon Earth, than between his Cause and that of Liberty. Yet so it is, that there are not a few, who in wishing for the Pretender, fancy that they wish well to Liberty; and believe, that whatever thwarts his Interest, promotes Slavery; and that, therefore, they are now in a State of Slavery.

WHAT can be more gross than such Notions? And do any Part of the Brutal Creation judge so ill in what so nearly concerns them? But the Judgment of Men given up to Delusion, is worse than none; and it were better for them if they had nothing but mere Instinct to guide them. His pretended Father lost his Realms, by claiming a Title to abolish all our Liberties, Civil and Sacred, by setting up open Tyranny, as the inseparable Prerogative of his Crown; and under him the very Name of *Liberty* was deemed *Sedition* and *Treason*.

UPON this Foot the Jacobites in general asserted his Right, and after him that of his pretended Son, and arraigned the Revolution as an Usurpation, during all the Reign of King *William*, and that of Queen *Anne*. Unlimited Passive Obedience, Uninterrupted Hereditary Right, with the Absolute Unlawfulness of Resistance, upon any Pretence, or any Provocation, or any Cruelty or *Tyranny* whatsoever, were then their favourite and their constant Themes. But as in Opposition to such execrable and poisonous Tenets, or rather such pernicious Nonsense and Phrenzy, it became necessary to defend and explain the Nature of *Liberty* and *Civil Government*: These Defenses and Explanations were so strong and clear, as utterly to banish those impious and pestilent Notions.

THE Method of Attack is therefore changed, and now the Cry of Liberty is turned against the Essence and Possession of Liberty. Nor can there be so powerful an Engine contrived for the Destruction of Liberty, as Liberty itself. Thus the Tribunes of the People at *Rome*, under colour of redeeming them from their Slavery to the Senate (the most popular Pretence in the World!) often made them Fools and Slaves to themselves.

WHEN therefore the People are misled, 'tis but Justice, and indeed every Man's Duty to tell them so, and to convince them that they are. If the People are fond of Liberty, as I hope they are and ought to be, let them ask the Writers, or the Agents for the Pretender, whether their Master disowns the Government and Pretensions of King *James*; disowns his Claim to unbridled Rule, or rather Tyranny; his Attempt to reduce all Law and Property to the wanton Disposition of his mere Will and Pleasure, and his actually doing so, till he was by mere Force and Fear, driven at once from his Barbarian Misrule and his Kingdoms? If he defend King *James* as a rightful Ruler, and these his Acts of Usurpations as rightful Measures; then 'tis manifest that one Tyrant wants to succeed to another. If he disowns King *James*, and declare for Conformity to the Laws, he is by these very Laws excluded, and we are already governed by our own Laws, faithfully executed by a Prince who claims no dispensing Power, nor any other Authority but what they give him. Nor were we ever so destitute of Rulers, and our Circumstances ever so desperate, should we have recourse to *Rome* for One nursed in an Antipathy to our Religion and Liberties, and to the very Being of our Constitution.

THE People, if they had common Attention, must consider it as a downright Insult upon them, as 'tis upon common Sense, to write for Liberty in order to serve the Pretender. This is sovereign Impudence and Contempt; 'tis cheating them like Children, and making them notorious Dupes, with design to make them wretched Slaves. The smallest Reflection

will convince them of this their vile Usage from the Emissaries of the Pretender. Let such Emissaries, if they can, reconcile the Interest of the Pretender to that of the People, whom they would thus cheat and abuse, or to that Liberty which they thus misapply and profane.

IT is equally easy to give an Answer to angry Men and Writers of another Party, I mean such as are well-affected to the Government, but prejudiced to some who administer it, and loud in the Cry of Liberty, as if it were declining, or rather halting to perish.

I believe they can hardly shew, that in any Country, or at any Time, publick Liberty prevailed more, or so much: There are no Attacks upon the Lives of Men, not even of the most obnoxious Men, none upon their Properties, none upon their Consciences; no Persecution in the Church, no Inquisitions in the State; no monstrous Fines, no illegal Imprisonments, no barbarous Punishments.

WHAT Period in our History, or in any History, can vie with this? What Commonwealth, ancient or modern, ever allowed such Latitude to the Tongues, and Pens, and Actions of Men? Or what Monarchy, past or present, but our own, would bear any Part of such Latitude.

IS ever Liberty reigned, she reigns now: So much Liberty we never did enjoy; and as less we ought not, so I doubt more we cannot. So much Liberty, so much Security, hardly leaves any plausible Scope for Factions and Discontents, though these are what much Liberty seldom fails to produce, as any great Good hardly comes unattended with some Evil; and though Factions, and popular Discontents are great Evils, always hurtful to Society; often mischievous, sometimes fatal, 'tis better they should continue, or even increase, than popular Liberty be hurt or abridged. I question whether there were ever fewer Materials for popular Uncertainties and Complaints, or ever so few for popular Rage and Clamour. From many Difficulties and Embroilments abroad, occasioned by many Causes and Misfortunes, perhaps too from some Mistakes, we are in a general Pacification with all the World; our publick Debts, another heavy Misfortune, are in a certain Way of being discharged; with the Payment of our Debts, our Taxes will cease, at least abate. Our Fleet, the Glory and Bulwark of *England*, is in a noble Condition, and more powerful than any upon Earth, perhaps than all upon Earth. The Lowness of Interest shews the Plenty of Money, and the Prosperity of our Trade, and the rising Price of Land increases the Wealth of the Land-holder.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Leith, May 23. Since my last arrived the Fame, Kingsley, from Scanderoon; and the Betty, Hogg, from Barbary.

HOMELANDS.

Penzance, May 22. Arrived the Gaylard, Purnell, from Oporto for London.

Falmouth, May 23. This Day arrived the King George Packet, Uring, in 15 Days from Lisbon. Remain the Expedition Packet, Clies, for Lisbon, and the Eagle Packet for Corunna. Wind W.

Dartmouth, May 24. Yesterday sailed the Weston's Adventure of Pool, Weston, for Cork and Newfoundland. Wind E.

Pool, May 25. Yesterday came in here the Jolliff's Adventure, of and for this Port, Jolliff, from South Carolina.

Deal, May 26. Wind N. The Eagle, Cathcart, is sailed for Jamaica and Campechy. Came down and sail'd thro', the Hudson's Bay, Spurrell; the Sea-horse, Middleton; and the Mary, Coats, for Hudson's Bay. No Ship in the Downs.

Gravesend, May 26. Passed by the St. Johannes, Hans Angle, from Norway.

LONDON.

The Hon. Horatio Walpole, Esq; will be in Town the latter End of next Week, from his Seat in Norfolk, where he has been for some Weeks past.

Yesterday

Yesterday Mr. Cook, who kept Cook's Coffee-house in Piccadilly, and Mr. Anthony the Black, both famous for sounding and Teaching the French Horn, went down the River to divert Madam Sam-brooke and her Sister, and several other Ladies that were in a Barge, with that Musick; but going thro' Bridge, the Boat that the Musicians were in ran against the Stern of the Ladies Barge, by which the said Cook and Anthony, and another Man, were unfortunately drowned, to the great Loss and Grief of their Families.

Yesterday the Lords of His Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Council, held a Committee in the Council-Chamber in the Cock Pit, Whitehall. After which the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor set out for his Seat at Carshalton in Surrey.

The Right Hon. the Lord Privy-Seal, for his Seat at Hoggagog-Hills, near Newmarket:

And his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, for his Seat at Claremont in Surrey, till after the Holidays.

This Day also the Lord Harrington goes to his Seat at Petersham in Surrey, with several Persons of Distinction.

And the Lord Burlington and his Lady to his Lordship's Seat at Chiswick.

Yesterday in the Evening, Mr. Cox, of Cork-street, Burlington-Gardens, was marry'd to Miss Ann Berkley, Daughter to the Lord Berkley, at her Father's House at Chelsea, by the Bishop of Gloucester.

On Wednesday last died at his House at Roxford, near Hertford, Mr. Nathaniel Brasley, formerly an eminent Banker in Lombard-street.

The same Evening died Mr. Christopher Astley, a very wealthy Comb-maker, at his House in Bishopsgate Street.

Yesterday 29 Prisoners were tried at the Old Bailey, two whereof were capitally Convicted, viz. John Symonds, for sending a Threatening Letter to Mr. Robert Manning, and Charles Rogers, for robbing William Bassindine on the Highway.

Fourteen were cast for Transportation, and 13 Acquitted.

Westminster, May 28. 1737.

The ASSIZE of BREAD, As set by the Worshipful ALEXIUS CLAYTON, Esq; Deputy-Steward.

lb. oz. dr.	lb. oz. dr.
1d. or 2 half pen.	0 67 07 White
Loafnewn to weigh	0 12 02 Wheaten
4 penny Loaf	0 14 13 White
1d. or 2 half pen.	1 06 04 Wheaten
Loaf	1 12 11 Household

It is also Ordered, that the Bakers within this City and Liberty do not for the future make any Half-quartern Loaves.

And whereas it is enacted, That all Bakers shall and may, after Sept. 1. 1715, make, bake, sell, and expose to Sale, Peck, Half-Peck, or Quarter Loaves, so as the same are made and sold, both as to Weight and Price, in Proportion to the Assize-Table, according to which they are ascertain'd as follows:

W H E A T E N - B R E A D .	lb. oz. dr.	lb. oz. dr.	
Peck Loaf	17 06 02	Quarter Loaf	04 05 08
Half Peck	08 11 01		

By the Court,

H A R T.

N. B. The Price of the Half Peck fine Wheaten, according to the present Assize, is Twelve-Pence Half-penny, and so in Proportion.

High Water this Day { Morning | Evening
at London Bridge. } 9 54 | 10 30

Bank Stock 147 to 5-8ths. India 181 1-half. South Sea 103 1-half to 5-8ths. Old Annuity 110 7-8ths to 111. New ditto, 112 3-4ths. Three per Cent. 106 3-4ths. Emperor's Loan 116 5-8ths. Royal Assurance 112 to 1-4th. London Assurance 14 7-8ths. African 14. New India Bonds 1 L. to 1 1/2. Old ditto 61. 17 s. Premium. South Sea ditto 4 l. 2 s. to 4 s. Premium. Bank Circulation 3 l. Premium. Salt Tallies 1 to 4 1-half Premium. English Copper 2 l. 12 s. Premium. Welsh ditto, 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 1-half per Cent. Premium. Three per Cent. ditto 3 1-8th to 1-4th per Cent. Premium. Million Bank 12 l.

To be Sold,

TWO Freehold Estates, the one being a complete Farm of 32 l. per Annum, lying at Ewburgh in the County of Sussex, in Possession; and the other consisting of a Moiety of several Farms, lett to several Tenants at 12 l. 5 s. per Annum, lying at Headstone within ten Miles of Maidstone, and at Cranbrooke, both in the County of Kent; in Reversion after the Death of a Person aged 45 Years, on both which Estates are considerable Quantities of Timber; Particulars whereof may be had at James Flower's Chambers, in Pump-Court, Middle-Temple.

This Day is Published,

(Price One Shilling)

THE First Epistle of the Second Book of HORACE.

Imitated by Mr. P O P E.

Ne Rubam, pingu donatus Munere! Hor.

Printed for T. Cooper, at the Globe in Pater-noster-Row.

Just Published, beautifully printed

In THREE VOLUMES, Quarto,

The SECOND EDITION of

THE Philosophical Works of FRANCIS BACON, Baron of Verulam, Viscount St. Albans, and Lord High Chancellor of England,

Methodized and made English from the Originals.

With Occasional NOTES to Explain what is Obscure; and shew how far the several Plans of the Author, for the Advancement of all the Parts of Knowledge, have been executed to the present Time.

With References from one Part of the Work to another where the same Subject is treated; so as to make the Whole a Comment upon itself.

To which is prefixed, A summary View of the Author's Life, and Glossary or Explanation of certain Philosophical Terms either Invented or Used by him in a New Sense.

With Two APPENDICES, to shew how advantageously the great Designs of the Author may be at present executed from the Lights struck out by him, even in the Works he left unfinished.

Illustrated with useful Tables of Contents to each Volume, particular Prefaces to the principal Pieces, and a copious INDEX to the Whole.

By PETER SHAW, M.D.

N. B. The following Extracts from the General Preface, will give a brief Account of this Undertaking.

The Design of these Volumes, is, To give a Methodical English Edition of Lord Bacon's Philosophical Works; fitted for a commodious and ready Perusal.—All the Author's Pieces

originally written, or by himself translated into Latin, are here new done from those ORIGINALS, with Care all along to collate his own English with the Latin, where the Pieces were extant in both Languages. The Method observed, is that of a kind of open Version, which endeavours to express in Modern English, the Sense of the Author, clear, full, and strong, tho' without deviating from him, and, if possible, without losing any of his Spirit, Force, or Energy.—Regard has been had to omit none of the Philosophical Matters; but only certain personal Addresses, Compliments, Exordiums, and the like; the Reason and End of which no longer subsists.

Printed for D. Midwinter, A. Bettesworth and C. Hitch, J. and J. Pemberton, R. Ware, C. Rivington, J. and P. Knpton, J. Battley and J. Wood, T. Longman, F. Clay, A. Ward, and R. Hett.

BOOKS printed for J. WALTHOE, over-against the Royal Exchange in Corthill.

I. FEMALE FALSHOOD: or,

The Life and Adventures of a late French Nobleman. Written by himself after his Retirement, and digested by C. de St. EVREMOND. The Third Edition.

Beauty, like Ice, our Fosting does betray.

Who can tread sure on the smooth slippery Way?

Please'd with the Passage, we slide swiftly on;

And see the Dangers which we cannot shun.

DRYDEN.

N. B. This is the Book recommended by Sir RICHARD STEEL, in The Guardian, N^o. 150, and from which the Adventure inserted in that Paper is transcribed.

II. THE SPECULATOR. A Collection of Letters and Essays Moral and Political, Serious and Humorous, upon various Subjects. Price 2 s. 6 d.

III. CATO'S LETTERS: Or, Essays on Liberty, Civil and Religious, and other important Subjects. With an Appendix, containing additional Letters by CATO.

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IV. THE HISTORY of the WORLD. By Sir WALTER RALEIGH, Knt. The Eleventh Edition. In Two Volumes in Folio, printed from a Copy revised by the Author, with his Effigies, from an original Painting, curiously engraved by Mr. VERTUE.

To which is prefixed the Life of the Author, newly compiled from Materials more ample and authentick than have yet been published.

By Mr. OLDSYS.

Also his TRAVEL, with some Additions; together with a List of Authors selected by him, and a new and more copious Index to the whole Work.

V. A Collection of VOYAGES and TRAVELS, in Six Vols. Folio, with a great Number of Copper-Plates, curiously engraved.

N. B. The Four first Volumes were formerly printed for M^r Churchill: the Two additional Volumes are sold separately, to complete the Sets of those Gentlemen who have the former Edition.

VI. MR. WOOD'S SURVEY of TRADE; with Considerations on our Money and Bullion. The 2d Edition, 8vo. Pr. 5 s.

VII. A VIEW of the DUTCH TRADE in all the States, Empires, and Kingdoms of the World: Shewing also what Goods and Merchandise are proper for Maritime Traffick, whence they are to be had, and what Gain and Profit they produce. Price 2 s.

VIII. THE NATIONAL MERCHANT: Or, Discourses on Commerce and Colonies. Being an Essay for regulating and improving the Trade and Plantations of Great Britain, by uniting the National and Mercatorial Interests. Price 2 s.

IX. THE ADVANTAGES of the EAST INDIA TRADE to England considered. Price 1 s. 6 d.

LONDON Printed for T. COOPER, at the Globe in Pater-noster-Row.

To Hold by Auction,

By Order of the Assignees in a Commission of Bankruptcy awarded against Mr. JOHN ELLISTON, Druggist and Haberdasher, on Wednesday the first of June, at the Mansion-House at Green-street Green (in the Parish of Dartford, near Dartford in Kent)

ALL the Household Furniture, Pictures, Machine-Chariot and Harness, Utensils in Husbandry, Gardening, Brewing, Distilling, Snuff-making, and Brick-making; consisting of Variety of useful Furniture, Wagons, Horses, Ploughs, Harrows, Harnesses, Saddle and Bridle, Stables, a Mare and Colt, Cows, Calves, Corn, Hay, a Snuff-Mill, Stove and Stoves, Fir-Wood, Baskets, and a Large Quantity of new Bricks, with Variety of other Effects in Husbandry and Gardening, &c. The Whole to be sold in one Day.

The Goods and Stock to be view'd on Monday the 20th of May, to the Time of Sale, which will begin at Eleven o'Clock precisely.

CATALOGUE will be delivered gratis the Days of Viewing at the Place of Sale, and at the George Inn at Dartford, on Saturday the 28th instant; and at Mr. J. Hamilton's Underholder, at the Three Chairs in West-Smithfield.

WHEREAS T. C. about 16 Years of Age, very thin and long Vilag'd, very much pittred with the Small Pox, and stammer'd in his Speech, absented himself from his Master's Service on Saturday the 21st Instanter, about 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon: He had on a brown Dragoon Coat, with Plate Buttons, and a brown, natural Wig, and was seen afterwards to ride away on a bright Bay Gelding, with a Star in his Forehead, a black Mane, and black Swish Tail, about 12 Hands and a half High, very fat; and a new Saddle and Bridle: He had with him a Bank Note for 16 l. 10 s. No C 104, payable to Christopher Whitchote, Esq; or Bealer, dated April 21, 1737, (Payment of which is stop'd at the Bank.) If he will return to his Friends by this Day Sc'might, he will be kindly received; or, whoever secures him, and gives Notice to Mr. Woodward, Attorney at Law, in St. Christopher's Church-yard, London, shall receive Five Guineas Reward, and reasonable Charge.

This Day is Published,
In Two VOLUMES, Octavo,

MEMOIRS of the late Marquis de FEUQUIERES, Lieutenant General of the French Army. Written for the Instruction of his Son. Being an Account of all the WARS in Europe, from the Year 1702, to the Year 1730.

In which is given a Curious Relation of the Sieges undertaken, and Battles fought, in that Period of Time.

Particularly of the Battles and Encounters of

Woerden	in 1672	Stafarda	in 1690	Spires	in 1702
Seneffe	1674	Leuze	1691	Dowaret	1704
Zintheim	1674	Steenkirk	1692	Hochstet	1704
Hinsheim	1674	Spinbeck	1693	Eckeren	1705
Mulhausen	1674	Landen, et c.	1693	Calcinau	1706
Colmar	1674	Narwinden	1693	Gaff. no	1706
Altenheim	1675	Marsiglia	1693	Turin	1706
Conforbruck	1675	Carpit	1701	Rimilites	1706
Cassell	1677	Chiari	1701	Castiglione	1706
St. Dennis	1687	Croftolo	1702	Almansa	1707
Walcourt	1689	Luzara	1702	Oudenard	1708
Flerus	1690	Fridingen	1702	Malplaquet	1709

With Historical and Critical Observations on every great Transaction; highly useful to all who would understand the Art of War.

Pointing out, in several particular Instances, the Errors and Misconduct of Louis XIV. the Duke of Savoy, the Prince of Orange, Count de Montecucculi, the Marshals de Crequi, Humieres, Catinat, Villeroi, Boufflers, Tallard, Massin, Villars, the Dukes of Vendome and Beaufort, &c.

With the Characters, Enterprises, and Military Conduct of the said Generals; as also of the Marshal de Turenne, the Prince of Conde, the Duke of Luxembourg, Prince Eugene, and the Duke of Marlborough.

And likewise the Intrigues, Views and Characters of M. Colbert, M. Louvois, M. Pomponne, and M. Chamillard, Ministers of State to Louis XIV.

Comprising useful Reflections on the Views, Politicks and Interests of the several Potentates of Europe; together with a brief Character of each of the Sovereign Princes who reigned in that Space of Time.

TRANSLATED from the FRENCH.

Printed for T. Woodward, at the Half-Moon in Fleet-street, and C. Davis, in Pater-noster-Row.

Angelick Snuff.

THE most Noble COMPOSITION in the World, instantly removing all Manner of Disorders of the Head and Brain, easing the most excruciating Pain in a Moment; taking away all Swimming or Giddiness, proceeding from Vapours, or any other Cause; also Drowsiness, Sleepiness, and all other Lethargick Effects; perfectly curing Deafness to Admiration, and all Humours or Soreness in the Eyes, wonderfully strengthening them when weak.

It certainly cures Catarrhs or Disfusions of Rheum, and remedies the most grievous Tooth-ach, in an instant; excellently beneficial in Apoplectick Fits, and Falling-Sicknes, and assuredly prevents those Disfisters, corroborates the Brain, comforts the Nerves, and revives the Spirits.

Its admirable Efficacy in all the above-mentioned Colds has been experienced above a thousand Times, and very justly causes it to be esteem'd the most beneficial Snuff in the World, being good for all Sorts of Persons: And as most of the abovementioned Disorders are sudden, and the Remedy by this Snuff as speedy, no Family ought to be without it, nor ever will when they have once used it.

Price One Shilling a Paper, with Directions, and is to be had only at Jacob's Coffee-house against the Angel and Cross Tavern in Broad-street, behind the Royal-Exchange.

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